granum; but besides certain differences in form, this has an Amnicoloid operculum, while in *granum* it is Valvatoid.

The specimens from River Rouge are smaller and more elongated than average shells of the type lot; those from Reed's Lake are fairly typical in form, but perhaps a little thinner.

The name is in honor of Mr. Bryant Walker, to whose acumen the discovery of the form, and of its distinctness from known Michigan Amnicolidæ, is due.

While investigating the characters of the above species, I have had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Prof. W. H. Dall, to examine the types of *Amnicola parva* and *A. orbiculata* Lea, described from Springfield, Ohio.

A. parva is like *A. limosa* in the umbilicus and obtuse apex, but is smaller with the whorls particularly tumid just below the suture, producing a somewhat shouldered appearance, such as characterizes *Amnicola cincinnatiensis* (Anth.). The same form occurs at Joliet, Illinois, Muscatine, Iowa, etc. It measures alt. 3·8, diam. 3·2 mm. or somewhat smaller. Whether it is a stunted form of *limosa* due to unfavorable station, or is constantly distinguishable I have not ascertained; but it is at all events quite recognizable. The types show more or less blackish incrustation about the spire, and evidently did not occur with Lea's specimens of *orbiculata.*

A. orbiculata is absolutely identical with *A. limosa* var. *porata* Say. The specimens vary between the widely umbilicated *porata* form, and an intermediate form. They are finely grown shells, quite fresh though without opercula, and rather corneous than "yellowish" as Lea says. There was no "mistake" about Lea's "specimen of this species among many small shells which were thrown together in a box, as being collected from our vicinity" (Philadelphia), for *limosa* and *porata* are abundant in both the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Two of Lea's type lot measure:

Alt. 5, diam. 4 mm.

Alt. 4, diam. 4 mm.

A NEW SPECIES OF TEREBRA FROM TEXAS.

BY W. H. DALL.

Some years ago the Hon. J. D. Mitchell, of Victoria, Texas, sent to the National Museum a much dilapidated specimen of Terebra

from the Gulf coast of Matagorda Island, which could not be identified with any described species. Subsequently Mr. Mitchell sent the upper part of the spire of another specimen in rather better preservation.

A specimen in perfect condition in the hands of a lighthouse keeper was heard of, and a description was deferred in the hope that this shell might be obtained for the purpose. After a long delay the loan of it was secured, but it proved to be merely a common Indo-pacific shell and not the Texan one. The following description is therefore drawn up from the two known specimens in the hope that, attention being thus drawn to it, some one may succeed in securing fresh specimens.

Terebra Texana n. sp.

Shell large, solid, strong, with more than 21 slightly rounded whorls, color pale yellowish with darker yellow or brown flammulæ; sculpture of two revolving grooves one on each side of a peripheral slightly raised band, a little narrower than the areas between it and the sutures; the whorls are crossed by numerous small flexuous riblets in harmony with the lines of growth, those on the band and posterior area oblique but nearly straight, those on the anterior area concavely arcuate, these are stronger on the spire and more feeble on the last whorl or two; suture appressed, distinct; last whorl moderately rounded; pillar twisted, strong, with a sharp revolving keel and a feeble revolving ridge above it, continuing up the axis of the shell, but not visible in the aperture where the pillar seems only callous and rounded; siphonal notch and fasciole strong. Length (of 21 whorls) 137 mm., diameter of last whorl 24 mm.

This is the first typical *Terebra* known from the tropical waters of eastern America, and is much stouter and larger than the *T. (Subula) floridana* Dall. I do not find any other species with closely similar sculpture.

GENERAL NOTES.

The death of Dr. W. H. DeCamp on July 4th is announced. A biographical sketch will appear in our next number.

Columbella avara in Brazil and Uruguay.—Dr. E. von Martens has recently described the form from Maldonado Bay re-